(c) if not, what is the latest status of the said case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRICHENNAMANENIVIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c)The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Wind power potential in the Country

702. SHRI LALITBHAIMEHTA:

SHRI MATISAVITASHARDA:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the potential of wind power generation in the country, State-wise;

(b) what is the actual utilization of the potential of wind power in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that wind power generation is much cheaper and non-pollutant; and

(d) if so, the cost of generation per unit and the capital investment required to install such a power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) The gross wind power potential in the country has been estimated at about 45,000 MW. The technical potential, which can be tapped at present is, however, about 13000 MW. A total wind power capacity of 1508 MW has so far been installed in the country. A Statement on the gross and technical potential and installed capacity, State-wise, is given (See below).

(c) and (d) The generation of power from wind is non-polluting and environmentally benign. The levelised cost of wind power generation compares favourably with cost of conventional power, taking into account various fiscal and promotional incentives available for wind power projects. The capital cost of wind power varies between Rs. 4.5 crore to Rs. 5 crore per MW, and the cost of generation ranges between Rs. 2.25-Rs. 2.75 per unit depending upon the site.

Statement

State-wise gross and technical potential and wind power installed capacity (as on 31.12.2001)

Sl. No.	State	Gross Potential (MW)	Technical Potential (MW)	Total Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8275	1550	92
2.	Gujarat	9675	1750	167
3.	Kamataka	6620	1025	55
4.	Kerala	875	605	2
5.	Madhya Pradesh	5500	1200	23
6.	Maharashtra	3650	2990	320
7.	Orissa	1700	680	—
8.	Rajasthan	5400	885	14
9.	Tamil Nadu	3050	1700	832
10.	West Bengal	450	450	1
11.	Others	—	—	2
	TOTAL:	45195	12835	1508

Power projects based on non-conventional energy sources

703. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the only country in the world to have full-fledged Ministry for development of non-conventional energy sources and which contribute to three per cent of the total installed grid capacity in the country;

(b) if so, how much renewable energy India generated in MW through wind energy, small hydro, biomass power, urban industrial wastes and solar photo voltaic during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001; and

(c) what target from renewable energy in power generation capacity likely to be added and number of remote villages to be electrified by 2012 by Government?